Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, October 2, 1816.

Volume 27.) *(Number 1374.*

Proclamation

Bombay to wit. BY Virtûe of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Aſſociates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court Houſe in Bombay, on Saturday the Twelfth day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Miſdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Iſland of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Places & Factories ſubordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and alſo to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Miſdemeanors, Treſpaſſes, Wrongs, and Oppreſſions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majeſty's Britiſh ſubjects, in any of the Territories which now are ſubject to, or dependent upon the ſaid Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the ſaid Government.

And alſo, that at the ſame time and place, will be holden a Seſſion of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Treſpaſſes, Miſdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all perſons bound to proſecute and give evidence at the above Seſſions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place, above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

—Dated this 20th day of September, 1816.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
Sheriff.

BENGAL

PROVIDENT SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED THE 1ST OCT. 1815.

NOTICE.—In order to afford every facility to Subſcribers in the Preſidencies of Madras and Bombay, and that Reſidents therein may participate in the benefits that the increaſing capital muſt be productive of to the riſing population of India, the Directors have appointed Meſſrs. BINNEY and Co. of Madras, and Meſſrs. FORBES and Co. of Bombay, to be Agents for this Society—of whom the printed Regulations and Forms for Subſcribers to fill up may be obtained in the same manner as on reference to the undersigned, at the Office of Meſſrs. PALMER and Co. who are the Treaſurers.

Subſcriptions ſubject to Interest on the Amount of the reſpective Premiums from the 1ſt of October 1815, to the day of entry, including Agent's Charges, will continue to be received for the Firſt Claſs until the 31ſt of December 1816, when the Books will cloſe, and the amount ſubſcribed accumulate until the expiration of the firſt 14 years; after which, a Dividend of the whole capital will be made to the Survivors, conformably to the 24th Article of the Regulations, which are published for general information in the Calcutta Directories for the preſent year. The number of Shares already entered is (678) Six Hundred and Seventy-eight.

By Authority of the Directors:

THOMAS KING,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA; 21ſt *February*, 1816.

Advertiſement.

To be Sold

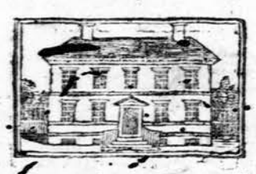
BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES

On Saturday the 11th January next,

At twelve o' Clock at noon,

Unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of by private bargain,



THAT Valuable Eſtate, the property of Doctor STEWART at Mazagon, conſiſting of a ſpacious, elegant, and ſubſtantially built HOUSE in excellent repair, with extenſive Offices, Stable and outhouſes adjoining; and a Garden of about 15½ acres or nearly 21 beegas of ground, containing ſeven large Wells of good water, and well ſtocked with a great variety of the choiceſt Fruit-trees—the whole ſurrounded by a Chunam and Stone wall.

Further particulars may be learnt by application to COWASJEE MONACKJEE or EDULJEE CURSETJEE.

Bombay 25th September, 1816.

જાહેર ખબર

પહેલેનો ઘેર મેલે નહી વેચાશેનો જાહેર લીલાંઉ કરીને વેચશે * તેજ ગાઉ પર શનીશર વારને દીને ના રીખ (૧૧) મી આવતી જાંને વારીહિ પ્રહર નાં કલાક (૧૨) ને અમલે મીલકત ફીમતી * ઉમીલકત દા ખતર ઈશટોમરટની છે શ્રીમજગાં મ મધે ઘેર (૧) ઘણુંમોટું નોહર ના અજબ્રુત બાંધેલું અને તેઘર શારીતરેહ મરમત કીધેલું છે અને જાગા વણી કોશાદે છે અને તમે લા નુયા બાહારનાં ઘરો તેને લગા તાંછે અને બાગ (૧) છે તેમધે આ શરે જાત આંનાં (૧૫૧૧) શાડાપંદ ર પાકે છે * અને આશરે [૨૧] એક વીશ વીઘાં જમીન છે * તેમધે ક્રુવા [૭] શાત શારા પાંણીનાં મોટા અને અજબ્રુત પાકા બાંધેલા છે * તાળતેમધે ઘણીઉક તરેહ તરેહ તરેહનાં ઉમદા મેવાનાં જાહાડો છે તાળતેશરવે જાગા તાળતેહની આ શા પાશની પરતી દેવાલ ચુનાં તાળપથરથી પાકી બાંધેલીછે * ઉબાબે આગાલ ખબર જોઈહિ તો કાવશાજી આણકજી તાળઉદ લજી ખરશેદજીને પુછેઆથી આ લુમ પડશે *

તા૦ [૨૫] મી શાપટમબર [૧૮૧૬

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

POLICIES of Inſurance on Goods,
Ditto Ditto on Block,
Reſpondentia Bonds on Goods,
Ditto Ditto on Block,
Bills of Lading,
Interest Bonds,
Powers of Attorney,
Price Currents of Europe Goods,
&c. &c. &c.

To be Let

FOR SUCH A TERM OF YEARS

as may be agreed upon,

THE SEVERAL

Storehouſes and Offices

SITUATED IN

HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL YARD;

AND WHICH

may be viewed and further particulars known

BY APPLICATION TO THE

Naval Storekeeper

ANY DAY BETWEEN THE HOURS

OF

TEN AND FOUR O'CLOCK.

By Order of the Commiſſioners

EWD. TADMAN,

Acting Naval Storekeeper.

BOMBAY, 2d Oct. 1816.

જાહેર ખબર

જાડે આપવાને જેટલા વરશની બોલી કરે તાંશ્રુધી કેટલીઉક વખારો તાળબાપ્રીશો નાંમદાર પાદશાહી નેવલ જાખારડ ભધે છે તેજ ગે દેખાડશે ઉબાબે આગાલ ખબર જોઈહિતો નેવલ ઈશટોર ફીપરને જાહેર ફીધેથી માલુમ પડશે શ૦ શુવારના કલાક (૧૦) થીત કલાક (૪) શ્રુધી * તા૦ (૨) અકટોબર (૧૮૧૬)

ઈડવરડ ટાડમેન

નેવલ ઈશટોર ફીપર

To be Let

FOR SUCH TIME

as may be agreed upon

AND

POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY TAKEN

OF THE

HOUSE

OPPOSITE THE

Circulating Library,

LATELY OCCUPIED

AS

His Majeſty's Naval Hoſpital.

FURTHER PARTICULARS MAY BE KNOWN

by application

TO THE

Naval Storekeeper.

By Order of the Commiſſioners

EWD. TADMAN

Acting Agent to the Transport Board.

BOMBAY, 2d Oct. 1816.

જાહેર ખબર

જાડે આપવાનુછે * જેટલી મુદત ક બુલ કરે તાંશ્રુધી * અને તેજ વખતે પોતાનાં અખતીઆર મોલે * ઘેર પશર કારનું કેતાબખાનુછે તે તીશામબેનુ * જેમધે નામદાર પા

દશાહીની ઈશપેતાલ ઇતી તે ઘેર ઉબાબે આગાલ ખબર જોઈ ઇતો નેવલ ઈશટોર ફીપરને ના હેર ફીધાથી માલુમ પડશે *

તા૦ (૨) અકટોબર (૧૮૧૬)

ઈડવરડ ટાડમેન

Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 2d October 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

Bombay Caſtle, 23, September 1816.

In conſequence of the death of Major James Leighton Commiſſary of Stores at the Preſidency, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleaſed to make the following arrangement.

Captain and Brevet Major Chriſtopher Hodgſon of the Artillery, to be Commiſſary of Stores at the Preſidency, vice Leighton.

Captain Wm. Sandwith of the European Regiment, to be Aſſiſt. Commiſſary General in the Southern Diviſion of Guzerat, vice Hodgſon.

Lieutenant S. Hallifax of the European Regt. to be Paymaſter in the Southern Diviſion of Guzerat, vice Sandwith.

Bombay Caſtle, 24th Sept. 1816.

The following Alterations and Promotions are ordered to take place in conſequence of Lieutenant J. B. Lorimer having retired from the ſervice.

H. C. Regt. of European Infantry.

Lieut. George Rouſdon to be Lieut. in ſucceſſion to Lorimer retired.—Date of rank 2d May 1815.

Lieut. J. F. Oſborne to be Lieutenant in ſucceſſion to Elder promoted.—25th July 1815.

Lieutenant Wm. Lardner to be Lieutenant in ſucceſſion to Steel deceaſed.—18th February 1816.

Enſign Jas. Mc'Williams to be Lieutenant in ſucceſſion to Jameſon deceaſed.—5th May 1816.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

DATED THE 12TH SEPTEMBER 1816.

MR. A. Crawford to be ſecond Aſſiſtant to the Collector of Surat, vice Bird.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

and

NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—September 26th, H. C.'s Cruizer Pſyche, Lieut. F. Faithful, from Mocha.

SAILED.—September 30, Ship Sophia, Capt. A. L. Jenkins, to Muſcat, Buſhire and Buſſora.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 2d OCTOBER 1816.

A ſhort time ſince we publiſhed a report which had reached us, over-

land, of Turkey having ceded Wallachia and Moldavia to Russia. We moreover expressed our disbelief of that report, and stated it to be our opinion that Austria, unless bribed to inactivity and silence, would never sit quietly by and see such arrangement proceed, and the more we have considered the point the more we are satisfied that no such cession has as yet taken place: but we are strongly inclined to suspect that some project with regard to the dismemberment of Turkey, in Europe, is at present, hatching. The Emperor of Austria, while at Verona, received two extraordinary couriers—one from St. Petersbourg—the other from Berlin—in consequence of which he immediately left the first mentioned city, accompanied by his minister Prince Metternich, for Trieste, where he was expected about the 28th of April. This movement we confess has excited considerable suspicion in our minds, and that suspicion has in no wise been lessened by reading the latest accounts from Paris, from which it is evident that France is fully in expectation of being called on, by some foreign power, for assistance. She will never, as we think, permit the partition to take place, and perhaps a war commenced in support of her ancient political principles might be a popular measure with the French, and enable Louis the 18th to find suitable employment for a large portion of his discontented army.

English Extracts.

LONDON:

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1816.

We received yesterday the Paris Journals of Monday last. They contain some further details respecting the affairs at Grenoble, and the Moniteur now asserts, that the insurrection is completely put down, not a single rebel remaining in arms. The spirit, however, which gave birth to this insurrectionary movement, it is evident, still subsists, and it will excite little surprise to hear of its bursting forth in other directions. The private accounts nearly all agree in speaking of the dissatisfaction that is continually manifesting itself, and if these statements are in some instances exaggerated, it is on the other hand quite clear, that the true state of affairs in France, can only be learnt from private sources of intelligence, the public Journals not daring to publish any fact that is not agreeable to the Government. Several instances have occurred, which decidedly prove this slavish state of the public press, one is afforded in these Journals, which of itself furnishes ample evidence of their being held in these continual fetters. The *Messager des Chambres*, lately called the *Journal du Soir*, has been just suppressed by the Minister of Police, because it originated a report, said to be untrue, that disturbances had taken place at Toulouse, or in other words perhaps for having stated a fact, which the Government did not wish should be published. But either way, it serves decidedly to prove, that the Journals must either publish nothing that is not agreeable to the Government, or run the risk of immediate extinction, by the arbitrary mandate of a Minister of State, against which there is no appeal.

Letters from Bilboa, of 26th ult. mention, that the Deputies from the three free provinces of Biscay had assembled for the purpose of agreeing on measures of opposition to the plan of FERDINAND'S Ministers, who appear resolved to establish custom-houses in Biscay, contrary to the Constitution and rights of the provinces of Biscay, Alaba, and Guipuscoa.

As the Alien Bill is to receive another discussion in the House of Commons, we beg leave to recapitulate the objections to this measure. 1. It gives the Crown a despotical power over one class of people inhabiting this kingdom, which is denied to it by the Constitution. This extension of the Royal Prerogative gives the Crown, or rather, the servants of the Crown, an indirect power over all persons who may feel interest for, or sympathy with any of these strangers. 2. It is proper to set right the persons who are misled by the phrase, that this power is given to the "*Government*;" for Government, in this case, does not mean either "King, Lords or Commons," or even his Majesty acting by the advice of his Privy Council, but the exercise of the power is to be essentially vested in Secretaries and Under Secretaries, and Under-Secretaries' Assistant Secretaries. These persons are to be entrusted with a power extending to the banishment of all foreigners resident here, the exercise of which is not to be accompanied even with the show of trial which is granted in despotic countries; so that the wretched Alien has not only to dread the anger of any underling in office, but he has not the opportunity of proving to the said underling that his anger is ill-founded. 3. This power is not only removed from the direct or indirect controul of Parliament, and therefore a despotism, but it is the worst species of despotism, because the abuse of it is not open to the censure of the public. It *must* therefore be abused, unless we suppose that our official men are perfectly void of all petty or personal feelings, and possessed with such a perfect love of abstract justice as no men possess, and, least of all, those who are irritated by opposition, & the limited nature of their power in other quarters. 4. The effect of the Bill must be to prevent the settlement in this country of those foreigners who are most likely to promote its wealth and prosperity; for people of capital will never think of fixing in a country from which they may be driven on any real or supposed offence against their own Government, or our Government, or any Government, or any person connected with any Government. We were lately told by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, that a great portion of our present distress had arisen from the want of capital in the country, and that it would be a better remedy to have some addition made to the capital floating in large masses, than to give every person in the country a guinea. Yet now Parliament is called on to pass a law, the effect, and indeed the object of which must be to drive from this country those men who, if they hope to settle here, must be possessed of this grand remedy for our misfortunes—capital. In the next place, it keeps from this country all persons who possess eminent skill or knowledge in arts and manufactures, and whom it may be the wish of their Sovereigns on the Continent to keep at home, or those who, by political opinions, of no sort of consequence to us, may have made themselves objects of persecution to the absolute Monarchs under whom they live. It is evident, that the persons who would prefer a secure residence in this country to America, are either those who would live on their capitals, & wish to enjoy the elegancies of life, or persons who possess skill in those sciences which can only be made available in a country of ancient civilization. It is these men whom, as we have shewn, the Alien Act will drive from this country, and not the worthless, the indigent, the contraband, or the mountebank. But we are told, that if we admit Aliens into this country, that we shall be immediately overrun with Jacobinism and rebellion; but have we no laws—have we no jails and gibbets for them? Have we not an army of 150,000 men? Have we nothing to counteract the diffusion of bad principles? Setting aside the libel law, are there no soporific antidotes to disaffection in the Treasury Papers and Reviews—in the three hours speeches of Lord Castlereagh, which give the columns of the Morning Journals so *sombre* an appearance? Can the guttural metaphysics of an emigrant German turn to poison the pure and healthy stream of his Lordship's eloquence?—or can the sputtering, broken English of some wretched Frenchmen curdle the whip-syllabub loyalty of Mr. Canning into treason and sedition? For our own parts, we cannot but think that we have security against absurd innovations, in the good sense of the nation. But our great political actor has produced a new and farcical argument, "positively for the first time, by particular desire of the Congress at Vienna." This country, he tells us, is to be made the general *rendezvous* of disturbed spirits, who are to spread a flame of war throughout Europe, in which it follows as a corollary, that we *must be* engaged. But how is this fire to be propagated! If by means of the Press, then the real remedy is to abolish the liberty of the Press, which his Lordship has not yet proposed. Is it through the General Post? It would be a masterly contrivance surely for a man to emigrate to France or Italy, in order to spread disaffection in England by letter! The people, if any such there are who are gulled by this argument, must think there is some power in Jacobins to annihilate space and time! But all Englishmen who have sound heads and hearts, will scout the proposition as a desperate grasp at the constant possession of the once-tasted sweets of a despotic power—as a proposition against the constitution—against liberty, against reason.

By a private hand we have been favoured with the following particulars from Jamaica:—

MORILLO'S ARMY.

By the vessels arrived from the Main, the following particulars of the operations of the Spanish expedition under the command of Morillo, have transpired, in spite of the mystery in which the Government conceals all its operations.

The city of Carthagena having been occupied: he began to fit out the expedition destined for the interior of New Granada; but, to war and hunger, disease followed; the Carraguenian troops under his command were attacked by the small pox, and the European with dysentery, of which many died although they were removed to Turbaco, which retarded much the progress of the expedition. In the mean while accounts were received, that obliged him to hasten his advance. In the month of January, Brigadier Porras attacked Colonel Santander, a Republican Chief, in Occuo, but was repulsed with the loss of almost all his troops, and was obliged to retreat to the province of Santa Martha. The second in command of the Royalists, Capman, recruited his troops in Mompox, and returned to attack Occuo, but with no better success. This obliged Morillo to abandon that rout, and to order that they should advance to the South.

The right wing of the flying army of Morillo, during the siege of Carthagena, obtained the occupation of the North of Nechi, which opens the entrance to the rich province of Antioquia; but on approaching the city of Zaragossa, the inhabitants set fire to their habitations, and retired to Los Remedios; the Royalists advanced, and in the ambushes and difficult passages were completely routed; almost all remaining upon the field, with the exception of the few that escaped to relate the disaster. The Republicans took more than 600 muskets, with all their baggage, mountain artillery, and military stores. This news alarmed Morillo, and caused him to raise a new force, composed of the peasantry of the state of Carthagena amounting to 1500, who were forced to enlist against their inclination.

The southern road proving also bad, he changed his rout to enter by way of Zimity, which is the middle road. The Royalists met with no resistance, for the patriots, the inhabitants of Zimity, fled to the mountains. Fifteen men were left by the Royalists there as a guard, and they proceeded up the Rio Grande de la Magdelena, to march by St. Bartolome, to Los Remedios, to avenge their grievance, but the experienced say, that the difficulties are much greater in this route than any other. As soon as the inhabitants of Zimity knew of the small guard left without support, they rushed from the mountains, surprised, and put them to the sword. In the interim, Brigadier Morales, with the forces newly raised in Carthagena, hearing of the fate of the guard of Zimity, entered that place, and butchered 1,500 people, old men, women, and children, all that were to be found; on their part, the inhabitants of Los Remedios, retaliated upon the Royalist prisoners in the same manner.

By the same channel, it is made known, that to the intimation that Morillo made to the Government General of New Granada, they replied in energetic terms that "if he has been able to enter the city of Carthagena, he will not enter the interior of the kingdom, for they are resolved to defend themselves, by all their advantageous positions of mountains, rivers, and inaccessible places."

By accounts received in this city from Panama, we learn, that Admiral Brown with the squadron from Buenos Ayres, had doubled Cape Horn, and got into the South Sea, where they made several valuable prizes from Spain, on board of one of which the new Governor of Guyaquil was a passenger. Brown then proceeded on the 17th of February off Puna, and after forcing the batteries which defend the entrance of the river, left his heavy vessels and went up for the purpose of bombarding Guyaquil, but his vessel got ashore on the 18th, and he was made a prisoner. It was, however, said, that he was to be exchanged for the Governor.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CURACOA DATED 24TH MARCH.

"We are anxiously waiting for the results of Bolivar's expedition, knowing it to have sailed. It is very true, that Margarita, Barcelona, and Cumana are now entirely free of Spaniards; Laguira is also in a state of anarchy: this information was known by sure and true messengers. The Spaniards are so poor in soldiers, that they have been obliged to arm the negro slaves, to repel the attacks of Bolivar. What a poor resource!"

Our letters of 24th February, from Carthagena, mention, that the 19 Patriots had been shot by the Spaniards, among whom were Garcia, Toledo, Granados, Castillo, Ayos, Porto-Carreo, Arquano, &c. Twelve others were under sentence of execution.

Estimate of the probable Annual Expence of the Island of St. Helena, during the period of its continuing to be the Residence of NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, and his Suite:—

Total charge - - -	£117,855 15 4
Deduct average annual expence of the Garrison of St. Helena, previous to its becoming the residence of Napoleon Buonaparte - - - - - - - -	80,384 0 0
	£37,471 15 4

The whole expence of the squadron on the station is 131,275l. 9s. per annum; the expence of that part which would, if there were no St. Helena squadron, be restored to the Indian station, and employed in performing the ordinary duties of the Cape of Good Hope station, including the Mauritius, &c. is 76,712l. 13s. 1d. which being deducted from the first sum, leaves 54,562l. 15s. 11d. as the expence of the St. Helena squadron.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1816

PRINCESS OF WALES BORN.—Holiday at the Bank.

Dutch, Hamburgh, and Flanders Mails arrived this forenoon, from which we have selected various interesting articles. Our Readers will recollect the Treaty, concluded some time ago, between the Emperors of RUSSIA and AUSTRIA, and the King of PRUSSIA, known by the name of the *Sacred Alliance*, and which, by many, was dreaded as threatening terrible evils to Europe. On this subject the Emperor of RUSSIA has addressed to all the Courts of Europe an interesting Declaration, stating the purity of the motives of the contracting parties, and the ultimate and only object of the Alliance to be the maintenance and extention of of universal peace, and the security of the internal happiness of States—and not only to cultivate and confirm universal sentiments of Peace, Concord, and Benevolence among Christian nations, but to extend these blessings as far as their influence may enable them to those nations which do not profess the Christian Religion. At Petersburgh the latter part of this Declaration is interpreted to allude particularly to the Ottoman Porte, and of course to pledge, that the views notoriously known to have been entertained by former Monarchs respecting the subversion of that Power, at least in Europe, have now been relinquished. The words "*internal happiness of States*" will still be objected to by those who persist in judging of the sincerity of Monarchs by the evidence of History. All European Treaties have for many centuries been entered into in the name of the Trinity, but how lightly has this sacred oath been held when interest or passion prompted a breach. So far the doubts of objectors rest on grounds which can only be rendered nugatory by a continued experience of good faith.

When the copy of the Sacred Alliance was first submitted to our Readers, we ventured to give an opinion that it promised benefits to mankind, and we stated our reasons. It is the first European Treaty in which we have seen the Parties voluntarily confess that in the previous rule of their States they had not been influenced, as they ought to have been, by the Principles of the Christian Religion. The document was entirely extra-official. There were no differences to adjust—no boundaries to settle—no misunderstandings to be removed: the parties were at peace among themselves, and with all the world, after long,, grievous, and desolating wars.—The maintenance of peace at such a crisis could not but occupy their minds, and nothing could be more natural, though, perhaps, nothing has been less usual than to examine with some seriousness the cause that had brought their long and dreadful afflictions. Should it be thought impossible that Monarchs should ever think seriously?.or, thinking seriously, that they should never humbly confess their errors? We did consider that Treaty as such a confession—as a confession which held out a reason of hope that they meant to amend, and as highly honourable to themselves.

We confess, that the evidence of past experience weighs heavy in the scale against our hopes; but all the circumstances of the moment, and of the Treaty taken into consideration, we are inclined still to give them credit for sincerity; and to consider the Treaty as an evidence of moral change impressed on the governments of the earth. It is not possible, in the nature of things, that Monarchs alone should receive no profit from experience. It is true, that of all men *they* have the least chance to benefit by the lessons which political convulsions are calculated to afford, owing to the pains that are often taken to deceive them; but let us give them the credit of possessing common sense as well as other men. The late convulsions of Europe were of no common complexion. The great machine could often not be directed without the personal interference of the Monarchs themselves: nay more, many of them were made dependent parts of the machinery, and compelled to act by the relation they were placed in by *a master* in respect to the other parts in such circumstances, that they were made to feel their situation and compelled to think.—The result we firmly believe will be—has been, a great moral change in the condition of Europe!

The *sacred alliance* we hold as an evidence of this change; and we entertain no doubts, if these Monarchs will only continue to act under the influence of the conviction with which they were then impressed, that the future happiness of themselves and their subjects will be augmented. The chief danger to which they are now exposed, is that of being led to act indiscreetly respecting the internal affairs of their neighbour's territory. Let them ever recollect that men in power are apt to abuse it, and be more ready to admonish their brother Monarchs to cultivate a good understanding with their own subjects, than to march their troops to assist them in enforcing obedience to claims and mandates which may be founded in injustice. Let them do this, and their subjects will love and obey them: they will live in peace, their subjects will be happy, and their States will become rich and flourishing.

ROYAL NUPTIALS DRAWING-ROOM.

It having been announced by command of her Majesty the QUEEN, in the Gazette, that she would hold a Drawing Room yesterday at her Palace, for the purpose of receiving publicly at her Court the congratulations of the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as Foreigners of distinction, upon the happy event of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess CHARLOTTE with his Serene Highness Prince LEOPOLD, considerable interest was excited.

Yesterday's Court exceeded any that has taken place for a great number of years; there were supposed to be present between two and three thousand. The different Guards mounted in the morning in white gaiters, and the preparations were similar to a Birth-day Court. Although the Queen has removed her Drawing-rooms from St. James's Palace to her own, the public were admitted into the Great Hall by tickets, as was customary at St. James's Palace. They began to arrive there soon after ten o'clock, very elegantly dressed. A Guard of Honour marched into the Court-yard, preceded by the band of the 3d Regiment.

The crowd collected round the Palace soon after twelve, was so great, that the Palace was scarcely accessible, till a numerous assemblage of Police Officers arrived under the direction of Sir Nathaniel Conant.

Although the Drawing Room was not announced to commence till two, the company began to arrive a little after twelve, and continued to arrive till past four at all the different entrances. The entrance of the company at one time was so extremely great, that there was a complete stoppage under the covered colonnade for an hour. The grand object of attraction, the Royal Pair, arrived at a quarter past two, in State, their cearriage being preceded by three others in which were Lady Emily Murray, Lady [illegible] Thynne, Mrs. Campbell, Miss [illegible], Sir Robert Gardiner, Colonel Addenbroke, Baron Hardenbrocke, and Mr. Percy, escorted by a party of the Life Guards, and followed by the greetings of the public.

The PRINCE REGENT, the Duke and Duchess of YORK, the Duke of CLARENCE, the Duke of GLOUCESTER, accompanied by his Royal Sister, came in State, with their full suites, with escorts of Life-Guards. The Duke of SUSSEX came with his full suite of attendants.

A few minutes after two, her MAJESTY entered the Drawing-room, with her numerous and distinguished Family, all looking remarkably well. The QUEEN took her usual station; her Chamberlain, Vice Chamberlain and other attendants standing on her left, and the Royal Family to her right. Her Majesty then proceeded to receive the congratulations of the highly distinguished throng. They passed on from the Queen to the Princess Charlotte, Prince Leopold, &c. They all appeared to vie with each other in their hearty compliments and good wishes. Her Majesty received an Address of congratulation from Guildford by Lord Grantley, the High Steward and the Recorder, accompanied by General Norton. Her Majesty also received several other Addresses from different places.

The exterior of the Palace, as well as the interior, had a most splendid and fascinating appearance; the company who had paid their congratulatory respects to the Queen at the commencement of the Drawing Room, were not able to leave the Palace, their carriages not being able to draw up till all the company had sat down. The windows of the Palace were filled with *elegantes*, others prominaded the Palace Court-yard and the grass plat. The Ladies in general wore white feathers in honour of the wedding, and numbers of the Gentlemen wore white favours in their hats. Such a contrasted and dignified assemblage were scarcely ever beheld on an open promenade upon any other occasion. The top of the Queen's guard house was covered with respectable persons. Several trees were filled with individuals, and the whole parks were crowded with people and carriages to an extraordinary degree.

The Princess CHARLOTTE and Prince LEOPOLD left with their suites in the same state as they came; the guard of honour saluted them with military honours, the band playing "God save the King," as they had received them on their arrival, as they did the Regent and all the Royal Dukes. The Bishops, Judges, and other distinguished characters, formed a line for them to pass through in the Court-yard, bowing and curtseying to the Royal Pair as they passed, and the Prince and Princess bowing in return. On their entering the park they were received with loud huzzas by the populace. The company had not left the Palace till near seven o'clock. The Regent remained to dine with the Queen and Princesses.

The Court was attended by

The Lord Chancellor and the Cabinet Ministers, the Vice Chancellor, nearly the whole of the twelve Judges, the King's Advocate, the Judge Advocate, the Master of the Rolls, the Speaker of the House of

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Commons, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the Secretary at War, the Officers of State, the Officers of the Household of the Regent, the Queen, and the Royal Dukes, &c. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Sheriffs Sir Thomas Bell and Thorp, the Recorder of London, Earl Marshal of England, the Prince and Princess Castelcicala, the Judge of the Admiralty, the Judge of Arches Court, Mr. Chancellor Leach, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, the Dean of Westminster, the Dean of Cork, the Dean of Windsor, &c.

The presentations were numerous almost beyond precedent. All the Noblemen and Gentlemen who were presented on Tuesday at the Prince Regent's Levee, were introduced yesterday to the Queen. An immense number of Ladies were also presented. It is utterly impossible for us to give the whole list, together with the dresses, or to insert even all the latter that have been sent to us.

[*May* 17.

The *French* papers of Monday assert the insurrection at Grenoble to be entirely suppressed, and mention that some of the ringleaders had been, and others were to be, executed. The private letters, however, talk of apprehensions of further conspiracy. It is even said, that the Spanish leaders lately arrested in Paris had taken part in a plot for the assassination of all the branches of the BOURBON family, except the Duke of ORLEANS. Other letters talk of an insurrection for the pretended purpose of expelling the allies from France, and shaking off the contributions; but none but the most desperate and ignorant could be deluded by so insane a pretence: and if it were considered as a mere cover for an attack on the Royal Family, it would be resisted with the utmost indignation by the loyal party, who are strong in many parts of the kingdom. Nothing is wanting but firmness, vigilance, and consistency in the government, to scatter all the elements of conspiracy: but, at a moment when one would think disloyalty should be stigmatized with every possible disgrace, we are much astonished to see the dignity of Count conferred on LINOIS, who hoisted the standard of rebellion at Guadaloupe.

Our last advices from Jamaica announced the ungrateful intelligence that the British subjects made prisoners of by MURILLO were still languishing in a loathsome prison at Carthagena. Fresh intelligence, which reached town yesterday from Jamaica, (and which may be considered the first of an *official* kind that has been received in this country on the subject) states, that about the 2d of May nine British subjects, who had been condemned to death by the Spanish laws, were taken from their prisons and shot. It is confirmed that Colonel STUART also suffered. Mr. HYSLOP was still closely confined a prisoner at the date of the 2d of March, and his health was daily declining. This lamentable business of our countrymen will shortly be noticed in Parliament.

The *Gazette de France* says—"In consequence of the explanations which have taken place between the cabinets of Madrid and Washington, the best understanding prevails at present between Spain and the United States. The return of the Spanish minister to Europe, which some transient difficulties had afforded reason to presume, is no longer mentioned. The Hon. G. W. IRVING, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to Spain, has arrived at Paris on his way to Madrid. M. ALBERT GALLATIN, appointed before the usurpation minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the King of FRANCE, will shortly arrive to resume his functions. Mr. MONROE will certainly be elected President of the United States."

An article in the Paris papers, from Bordeaux, dated the 5th instant, gives reason to expect Mr. CANNING's immediate arrival. It says, that at a fête given by the prefect, in celebration of the anniversary of the King of FRANCE's first entrance into Paris, there were among the company, Prince WOLKONSKY, Major-General in the Russian service; and Mr. CANNING, Minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain to Portugal. Mr. CANNING will embark in a few days for London. Mrs. CANNING will remain for some time at Bordeaux. [*Times, MAY* 17.

PARIS, MAY 10.

By letters from Grenoble, dated the 6th, it appears that tranquillity is perfectly restored, and it is added that the numbers of the rebels have been over-rated.

On the faith of several other journals, we had announced that Ebeale, the jailer, had appealed against his sentence in the affair of Lavalette. This is not the case; he is satisfied of the justice of his sentence.

(*Journal des Debates*).

They write as follows from Rome of the 20th ult.: "The Chevalier Goupy, who arrived here in the name of the Austrian Cabinet with propositions to the Queen of Etruria, relative to the acceptation of Lucques, for which she is to exchange the Duchy of Parma, has set off for Paris, without having accomplished the object of his mission.

It is also reported that the Council of Castille has declared that the Queen of Etruria will not accede to any exchange that is not advantageous to her son, and the King of Spain will not renounce his right to the Duchies of Parma and Placentia for a minor interest. It is also said that the King of Spain has refused an audience at Madrid to the Austrian Ambassador, Prince Kaunitz, on account of these differences."

Dispatches for Grenoble, dated on the 6th, confirm the intelligence that the insurrectionary movements have been entirely allayed. A circumstance very remarkable connected with this event is, that not one of the soldiers of the Legion of the Isere failed in his duty, although the rebels were their countrymen. According to new details the numbers of the seditious were less than we had at first stated.

The disaffected also circulated a report that Thoulouse was in a state of insurrection, but nothing is more completely false. Letters received from Thoulouse to-day, completely refute their assertions.

[*May* 15.

PARIS, MAY 9th.

"The journey of M. de Stackelberg, the Russian Minister at the Court of Vienna, an active and experienced deplomatist, who has had a share in all the negociations which have alternately embroiled and pacified Europe of late years, and who enjoys the entire confidence of his Imperial Master, induces a belief that matters of the highest importance are on the tapis. The expected arrival at Paris of M. de Tolly, nephew of the Field Marshal, Barclay de Tolly, charged with a mission and dispatches from the Russian Court, tends to strengthen that belief; while the orders issued at the War Office (as appears by the Papers) to make an augmentation of 50 regiments to the French Army, indicates a hostile disposition in the French Court—without its being possible, however, to determine the part that France will take in these new-supposed alliances. According to some, she is to act as the auxiliary of England against Russia; to others, she is to be the auxiliary of Russia against England. The only fair conclusion we are warranted in drawing from the very few facts we are in possession of, is, that there exists division between the two leading Powers, Russia and England, and that the fate of France is the object of that division.

These facts are, the late and present military movements—the active negociations on foot—the immense and sudden increase of the French army—the late vote of credit, the purpose of which is wrapped up in mystery—to which may be added, the sudden and spirited resolution taken by Louis in proroguing his Legislature.

PARIS, MAY 8.

According to the latest advices received at the French Court, the intended Bride of the Duc de Berry was to sail from Naples on the 7th inst.—The King will go to meet her at Fontainbleau, but, instead of three days, as at first purposed, his Majesty will be absent from his capital only four and twenty hours. The arrests still continue.

M. de Talleyrand will arrive in Paris from Valency in the course of this week, which will be the best contradiction to all the unfounded reports which have been circulated of his being exiled.

The Duke de San Carlos is arrived in Paris on his way to Vienna where he is appointed Ambassador.

SIR ROBERT WILSON TO M. DUPIN.

Prison of La Force, April 28, 1816.

DEAR DUPIN—On the memorable day on which you presented yourself before the Tribunal as the champion of your clients, the defender of their national rights, and the supporter of the laws of your country, you managed your arms with an address, a vigour and a nobleness of character, which have inured to you universal admiration and gratitude. Some observations, however, escaped you, which gave me pain. Hurried away by friendship, you will ask yourself, perhaps, is it that I have been too prodigal in his praise? Is it that his conscience would reproach me with a too exaggerated recital of his services?

These questions are doubtless very natural, dear Dupin, but the complaint which I have now to make against you has another object. As to the former, I confess that vanity, or rather pride, *laudari a laudato viro*, stifles all examination of the justice of your apology, and I cover myself with your shield to preserve the honours with which you have ennobled me. To put an end to your disquietude, I proceed to unfold my grievance.

When the Advocate-General said, finding on the trial that I had made an illegal protest, it seemed to me that you not only did not controvert that assertion, but that you were ready to give it the confirmation of your assent.

I did intend to advert to this point in my speech, but upon maturer reflection, I determined not to overload my defence, and particularly as there already existed in my answers to the interrogatories before the *Juge d'Instruction* sufficient matter to open the discussion before the public tribunal of Europe. I am, nevertheless, too desirous of your esteem, not to wish to make an attempt to erase this unfavourable impression from your mind, and to justify in your eyes, if not as a French Lawyer, at least as an European Publicist; my conduct from the first moment of my arrest, both as a man and as a citizen of a free nation.

I affirm that, even in the first moments of my arrest, I never wished to resist the French laws—I merely opposed myself to usages which I considered as a gross abuse; I protested against *the question*, or *the moral torture*, which appeared to me to be substituted amongst you for *the material torture*, although the abolition of both systems had been solemnly pronounced by the French Legislation,* and registered in the code of Europe amongst the principles of civilization.

Imbued with the principles of this legislation, I could not believe that there existed the right of taking away the liberty of an individual, without having proof of the crime imputed to him, still less that he could by *captious questions* added to the system of moral texture, be compelled not only to confess himself guilty but even to criminate his friends.

I know that the Code Napoleon gave to judicial proceedings the forms which they were to follow, but I have sought in vain in that Code for an article, by virtue of which the Ministry of Police is authorised to put the accused to the penal and physical question, and to keep him in its prisons for an unlimited period†.

I have also sought in vain for any article that authorizes, as *Juge d'Instruction*, to exact from an accused person answers which may serve to betray his own interests, his friends, and his honour.

On looking, on the other hand, into the great book of reason of justice, and of the law of nations, I have read in characters not to be effaced, that every species of torture is a crime against humanity, the intelligence of civilization, and the social pact.

I have read that even religion has rejected this system of the Inquisition‡ that every legislature has voted its eternal extinction, and that its *non resurrection* is placed under the safeguard of all men, and of all nations.

There are acts of partial legislation which become acts respecting which no re-action can ever take place; these are the homages rendered to civilization, and which no Government has the right of revoking, particularly when its reclamations can only be made to the prejudice of the society to which it has already made the sacrifice. The result of a general effort communicates itself throughout §, and becomes the property of the civilized world. Such is the abolition of *moral and physical, or material torture*; and the duty of every man, native or foreigner, being traced out according to the common welfare, and according to the laws which civilization has established, to serve as a rampart against the return of Barbarism.

It is on the ground of these principles that I made my protest, and had I only been arbitrarily detained a single hour, I should have betrayed society if I had not demanded its being received.

You are perhaps obliged as a Frenchman to submit to the usage, without examining the legality of the power. The Spaniard also, who is racked on the wheel, has not the means of making available, or of even causing his protestations to be heard in Europe, but an Englishman would be unworthy of his country, and his country would be unworthy of her reputation, of her liberty, and of her power, if she did not make common cause to annihilate a system, that outrages personal safety, the principles of justice and honour, and the law of nations.

It is to you as an enlightened man, as a lawyer, and I shall be able to add in a short time, as a legislator, that I submit these observations. I do not require an answer, I only wish you to make known my manner of thinking, on a subject which is highly deserving the consideration of every one, who has any knowledge of the imprescriptible rights of emancipated nations.

I have not written this letter to be *secret and confidential*, I know too well the dangers of *secrecy and confidence*, I am even desirous that it should be *public and circular*, and I owe it you, to inform you, that I intend to communicate the contents to my friends in England. Ever yours in heart and soul.

ROBERT WILSON.

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* Decree of the Constituent Assembly of October 10, 1789 for the reformation of criminal proceedings, founded on the three following principles:—

The Abolition of every species of torture, moral, physical, or material.

The abolition of all secret proceedings.

The granting Counsel to the accused.

The following phrase appears in the report of M. Basumetz on this Decree:—"You wished that in a few days three principal sources of error and oppression should disappear from the law, without the law itself being annihilated."

† Since our arrest, another subject of England, Mr. James Smith, was detained in the prison of the Prefecture for 72 days, although during that time he had thrice nearly perished through the want of air and exercise, as the Physician of the Prefecture has himself declared. He was told at every interrogatory that he would be made to submit: "You shall have your liberty as soon as you have given up the names of two Frenchmen to whom you allude in your letters;" (and these letters were nothing but a family correspondence which Mr. Smith kept up in the months of September, October, and November last). Mr. Smith firmly refused to satisfy the curiosity of the Police, and as he remained inflexible, and all persecution was found useless, he was transferred to the house of Arrest of la Force, where he has remained 28 days, and where he still is, without knowing what fate awaits him.

‡ The journals have announced that the Pope has abolished the *Inquisition* in his States, and that he has communicated his act of abolition to the Court of Spain.

§ When the Constitutional Assembly abolished every species of torture in France, Sardinia and Holland did the same in the same year.

[*The Morning Chronicle.—May* 13.

LONDON:
SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1816.

It is a matter of no ordinary astonishment, that the French Tribunals should continue their State Trials in the very teeth, not only of the public spirit of the country, but even of the very Judges by whom those Tribunals are composed. The punishment of high criminals is certainly the confirmation of the laws of the country; and public security is never so much endangered as by the impunity of State crimes. But it is always dangerous to discover the weakness of the Laws or their Administration; and the Government may be regarded as in a very critical state, where it cannot procure the execution of the laws, even by the Courts of which it has the nomination.

This observation, moreover, applies still more forcibly to the French than to the English Courts. In the English Courts, the finding of the sentence belongs to the Jury, who are chosen by the body of the country, and are totally out of the controul, or at least beyond the positive direction, of the Government. But in France, or at least, in these State Tribunals, there is the usual confusion of the functions of Judges and Juries; the Judges and the Juries are the same; they are Commissioners appointed by the Crown to try civil crimes, according to military rules. They are Courts martial proceeding upon civil forms. In the State Trials in England, about eighteen years since, it was the unhappy circumstance of the times, that the Government in England was circumstanced in great part as that of France is at present. The opinions of men were unsettled; and even the Juries of the Country, infected by feeling becoming too common, had contracted a leaning against the Government, and hesitated in finding sentences upon the most unequivocal evidence. Every one must remember the danger of the Country and Government at that period. The Government was palsied, because the law was nerveless. To prosecute the most manifest sedition was only to aggravate the mistaken odium against the Government.

The French tribunals, and the French juries and public sentiments, are very much in the same situation; Napoleon has a stronger party than has been imagined, and the present government is not sufficiently settled to act with the full vigour of the law. Under such circumstances, we are inclined to doubt the prudence of its pushing its new power too far. General Cambronne was recently acquitted upon principles directly hostile to the recognition of the inalienable rights of the present dynasty. The folly of trying him in this state of the public feeling, did not even stop with this failure in his sentence; the Attorney-General, with great justice, remonstrated against the sentence, but with equal imprudence demanded a new trial. The result was such as might be expected; a majority of the Judges refused the new trial; and thus reiterated, and fully confirmed, the principle implied in the previous acquittal.

Under these circumstances, what can have induced the present Ministry and Government to venture upon the imprudent and unnecessary trial of General Bertrand—a General beyond their power, being actually with Buonaparté in St. Helena. If General Cambronne was acquitted as the subject of Napoleon, and as having acted under the command of a Sovereign whom he had chosen and followed, how much stronger does the principle apply to Bertrand, who never for a single moment recognized Louis.

It is true, indeed, that the trial being for contumacy, there will neither be witnesses nor Counsel, and therefore the King's Attorney will necessarily have it all in his own way. But how will a sentence thus procured confirm the existing Laws and the reigning Dynasty? Will not every one say that the Court and Government may be much better employed?

The rent, paid for Camelford House is not *twenty-five* but *twenty-four* hundred pounds, per year. It was taken without having been seen by either of the parties, who are to reside in it, and is now found to be very unsuitable for them, being sufficiently excluded to be *sombre*, and yet not enough so to be secure from being over-looked. The only staircase in it is worse than indifferent.

The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland it is said, intend to make their appearance in the fashionable world; preparatory to which an entertainment was given in their apartments, on Monday, when the Dowager Duchess of Leeds, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, and Lord and Lady Grenville were among the English, who were present. Their Royal Highnesses, we understand, dined on Thursday at Carlton House. Yet it is not said that they are nearer to Buckingham House than they were.

GRAIN.—The following is the substance of a letter from Bordeaux:—

"BORDEAUX—We hasten to inform you, that all ships laden with Grain, entering the ports of France from this time to the month of July, will be exempt from all duties and port charges, and such vessels can also take a return-cargo, consisting of such articles as are

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the produce of our soil, and all our manufactures (that are permitted to be exported), free of all export duty: this announcement is not yet officially given, but we know that the enactment is made, and it will no doubt, appear immediately."

Taking the Gazette price as a criterion of the late great depression: the aggregate average of Wheat per quarter, in England and Wales, was so low as 52s. 6d.; the week ending 27th April, it was 63s.; 8d.; a great proportion of these returns were made previous to the late great advance, we may therefore calculate that the aggregate average in the course of two weeks will bring the average nearly to the price at which importation will be allowed.

The last rise has been in a great measure produced by the opening of the French ports to importation.

Friday wheat rose again two shillings per quarter, and butchers' meat is also advancing in price. However low the the markets may be in the country, all idea of provisions continuing cheap in the metropolis is hopeless. The inhabitants therefore of the capital can have no effectual relief, except by a reduction of the taxes.

INTERESTING SALE.

The mansion in Streatham Park, at which Dr. Johnson was so often an inmate, has been sold by auction, with all its furniture, library, and pictures. Friday was the last day of the sale, when the collection of portraits, including those of nearly all the distinguished visitors of Streatham House, was thus disposed of by Mr. Squibb's hammer.

	Guineas.
The Portrait of Lord SONDES —	35
Lord LITTLETON	41
Mr. MURPHY —	38
Dr. GOLDSMITH	127
Sir JOS. REYNOLDS	122
Sir RT. CHAMBERS	80
Mr. GARRICK —	175
Mr. BARETTI —	82
Dr. BURNEY —	80
Mr. BURKE —	240
Dr. JOHNSON —	360

The above were all painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. We are glad to see, that the portrait of the venerable and mighty teacher of morals and sound philosophy far exceeded the others in the estimation of the company, in which were many of the surviving friends of nearly the whole school; and that Mr. Burke stood next to him. Indeed, all the prices bore more proportion to the learning and genius of the persons represented, than to the various merits of the pictures, as works of art. The library consisted of about 2000 volumes of the best authors, which sold well, but none of them being scarce, there were no remarkable prices.

A curious specimen of the petty retrenchments about which there is so much parade, while the great sources of expenditure remain unstopped, has just come to our knowledge. It has been usual, we understand, to allow a couple of newspapers to each of the police-offices for the useful purpose of supplying a daily account of the various offences committed in the metropolis, and of thus assisting the officers in the detection or conviction of offenders. This prodigious allowance, however, has, it appears, excited such alarm that it has been deemed expedient to cut it off; and while thousands and ten thousands of public money are lavished for the purchase of *private furniture* of no use except to the owners, and of no great use even to them, this sum of about 12s. a-day is grudged, though frequently the cause of the most extensive benefit to the public.

The Duke of Argyle will have removed all the incumbrances from his hereditary estates, &c. by Christmas next. His Grace will then have a clear income of 40,000*l.* per annum.

The following is an extract from *The Edinburgh Courant* of the 4th instant:—

"Married, on the 2d instant, in Mackey's Hotel, Prince's street, Edinburgh, John Sinclair, Esq. of Covent Garden Theatre, to Miss Catherine Norton, daughter of the late Captain Norton, of the Royals."

The above extract makes it necessary to observe, that the lady is the Miss Moncriffe who lately eloped with Mr. Sinclair from the house of her mother, near Windsor. Colonel Moncriffe, her grandfather, having left his property to his only daughter, the widow of Captain Norton, and her only child, now Mrs. Sinclair, upon condition that they should assume his name instead of that of Norton. Mrs. Trotter, the mother, is now married to Mr. Trotter, Attorney, at Iver. The story of Mr. Sinclair having paid his addresses to her, is, of course, false.

THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA'S LEG.—The following anecdote is taken from the notes to "The Poet's Pilgrimage to Waterloo," written by Mr. Southey:—

"Lord Uxbridge's leg is buried in a garden opposite to the inn, or rather public-house, at Waterloo. The owner of the house in which the amputation was performed, considers it as a relic which has fallen to his share. He had deposited it, at first behind the house; but, as he intended to plant a tree upon the spot, he considered that, as the ground there was not his own property, the boys might injure or destroy the tree, and therefore he removed the leg into his own garden, where it lies in a proper sort of coffin, under a mound of earth about three or four feet in diameter. A tuft of Michaelmas daisies was in blossom upon this mound when we were at Waterloo; but this was a temporary ornament: in November the owner meant to plant a weeping willow there."

EMIGRATION TO FRANCE AND ITALY.

Emigration, certainly hitherto of very little moment to England, has now become so frequent, and carried to such an alarming extent, that the public attention is forcibly attracted towards its effects and consequences, and it is even proposed to apply the remedy of a prohibitory law. It becomes, therefore, a question of some interest,—What is the cause,—what the actual and probable extent, and what the least objectionable remedy,—or whether it be not an evil, which is best left to its own correction?

With respect to the cause, it may be stated in a single sentence,—the comparative cheapness of the necessaries of life of every condition in foreign countries,—the greater value of money abroad, and the absence of those enormous taxes which in England hang so heavily upon small fortunes. In France, for example, bread, before the present scarcity, and which is only temporary, was at the rate of an English penny per pound,—about fourpence halfpenny the English quartern loaf. The best meat, veal, mutton, &c. twopence and twopence halfpenny per pound; the taxes of a respectable house not exceeding 24 francs (an English pound sterling) per annum, and every other necessary in the same proportion; or to give the comparative rates in the words of a recent traveller; the rates of provisions in France are such, that an English family, with two men servants, a gardener, a carriage, and three women servants, might live plentifully in France on three hundred pounds per annum,—as well as the same family in England upon twelve hundred. Under these circumstances, it is not a subject of reasonable astonishment that emigration should be extensive; these temptations are in fact so great, that with a certain class of people, genteel families of small fortunes, we may expect to see this emigration very general. It is a flight from distress, from a conflict with difficulties, and from comparative poverty, to ease, independency, and even affluence. It is tantamount, indeed, to the rise of a degree in the scale of fortune and condition. With this class, therefore, emigration, being so advantageous, is pretty frequent.

But the advantage of emigration is limited to this class, and, as far as this class are concerned, it will be impossible to contend with it. Our ports, indeed, are filled with emigrants of every condition; but all except these will only go to return, and return with a better relish for their own country. Let us suppose a labourer, a manufacturer, or a farmer, for example, emigrating from England to France. In England, the labourer may get upon an average nine to twelve shillings per week. In France, he will get three shillings and sixpence even if he can get work; and how is he to procure this work, or, where work fails, support from the parish. It seems absurd, therefore, to fear that our labourers should emigrate. The same observation may be extended to our working manufacturers,—to journeymen of all trades. The French wages are scarcely one-fourth of the wages in England, and there is the same prejudice in France as in England, against preferring foreign workmen to natives.—There is no fear, therefore, of our losing our workmen in agriculture, trade, and manufactures. And still less is the apprehension that our capitalists themselves will emigrate. What is an English farmer to do in France, where not only every mode of cultivation, but even the market is so different from what he is accustomed to; where every labourer, as in England, will only work in the way of their own country;—where he must send to England for persons to sow, plough, and harrow; where no one will eat his cattle fed on turnips; where wheat is sometimes twelve shillings per quarter, and where he must become a Papist to procure his lands to be tilled. And as wages and provisions are so cheap, only because trade and agriculture are so backward, there is as little inducement for the manufacturer to emigrate. A cheap country is not one in which fortunes are to be made. It is cheap because it is poor. Upon this score, therefore, we may regard ourselves as safe. With respect to noblemen and people of large fortunes, there is as little apprehension that they will become emigrants. They can procure nothing abroad to supply the place of the distinction, the substantial comfort, the solid luxury of England. The manners of France and Italy are directly contrary to all our habits, and the fortune of a prince would not collect around an Englishman in France or Italy even the comforts of a private gentleman. In short, as the inducement to this emigration is the comparative cheapness of provisions, no one will be actuated by it but those to whom such cheapness is a strong object,—those who feel themselves pressed down by the burthen of taxes at home,—those who, under the increasing price of all the necessaries of life, find it impossible to bring up and educate their families in their own condition. These are and will be the Emigrants.

The next question is,—not how to stop them, but whether in humanity they ought to be stopped? Ought we to compel those to remain at home, who, by so remaining, are in poverty, misery, and embarrassment? Let us see what we lose by them. If they leave lands and houses behind them, those lands and houses will be occupied, and will still pay the direct taxes. We lose, therefore only the taxes upon their consumption,—that is to say, we lose those high prices which they cannot afford to pay. And why should they be made to pay them? We confess we can see no reason, but on the other hand much cruelty. Our reason, as well as our feelings pronounce for giving them a free exile; let them depart in peace, and go whithersoever they can better their condition.

Nor would a law prohibiting this passage to and fro, or this emigration, be consistent with that personal liberty, and right of locomotion, which is so essential a part of our Constitutional liberty. We have a writ, we believe, in our forms of law, called *Ne exeat regno*, by which a subject may be prohibited to leave the kingdom till he has satisfied some debt or obligation legally required of him. But the very existence of such a writ proves the right immemorial of free ingress and egress, and that the Common Law considers that such right should only be restrained for sufficient cause. We trust, therefore, that we shall not see a law of this kind; a law which, with the exception of China, exists in no Empire in the world, and a law as impolitic and as useless as it would be oppressive and cruel.

THE TRIAL OF HENRY BROUGHAM, FOR MUTINY.

SITTINGS BEFORE LORD GRENVILLE AND A SPECIAL JURY OF THE WHIG CLUB.

Henry Brougham was indicted, in the usual form, on the three following counts:—

1st.—That the said Henry Brougham hath, on sundry occasions, treated with disrespect, the rightful and legitimate leader of the Party, viz. the Right Honorable George Ponsonby, contrary to good manners and the said George his place and dignity.

2dly.—That he, the said Henry Brougham, hath, at sundry times, made divers propositions or motions, without having communicated the same to the Right Honorable George Ponsonby, such conduct, being contrary to the rules and regulations of the party—disrespectful to the Rt. Honorable George Ponsonby, and unbecoming the character of a Member of Opposition.

3dly—That he, the said Henry Brougham, did on or about the 29th March, declare to a Member of Parliament, that it was his opinion, that the Right Honorable George Ponsonby was "an old woman," or words to that effect.

The charges being distinctly read by Sir W. W. Wynne, the Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Counsel for the Prosecution, Sir Arthur Pigott; Mr. Charles Wynne.

For the Prisoners, Mr. Abercrombie: Mr. Bennet; Mr. Lambton.

Sir A. P. opened the case in a short speech of about two hours and a half, in which he took occasion, as explanatory of the present charge, to read the Annual Mutiny Bill verbatim, and to insist on the absolute necessity of good order and discipline in all constituted society; he then proceeded to call witnesses on half of the Prosecution.

The Right Hon. George Ponsonby.

Q. You are a Member of P——? A. I am.

Q. I believe, Mr. Ponsonby, you hold the Office of Leader of the Opposition? A. I do.

Q. Is it an office of honour and distinction? A. It is not, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. I beg your pardon, I had been misinformed—Do you know the Prisoner at the bar? A. I do.

Q. Has he interfered with your rightful Privileges as Leader of the Opposition? A. I consider that he has interfered very unwarrantably. He has made motions and put questions without consulting me. In particular, he made a motion respecting the affairs of Spain, without giving me any intimation of it.

Q. He left you wholly ignorant and uninformed on the Spanish question? A. Wholly ignorant and uninformed on that and every other subject.

Q. In consequence of the unwarrantable conduct of the Prisoner, have the functions, duties, and profits of your office been diminished? A. They have.

Q. On what matters do you now occupy yourself? A. I put questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the day on which he will bring forward any particular business—I move for the printing of papers presented to the House—I state my opinion, that I am not bound to commit myself untill the papers are printed and in the hands of Members—I call order when Mr. P——G——is speaking and so forth.

Cross Examined by Mr. Abercrombie.

Q. Pray Sir by whom were you appointed Leader of the opposition? A. I do not feel myself bound to answer that question.

Court—The witness is not bound—State secrets are not to be disclosed.

Q. Pray Mr. Ponsonby, how long did you hold the office of C——of Ireland? A. Seven months—and five days.

Q. Did you receive any, and what Pension, in retiring from that office? A. I now receive *four thousand pounds* per annum.

Mr. Abercrombie.—The witness may go down.

Mr. Lambton—The witness has been *going down*, for some time past. (*A loud laugh.*)

Mr. K——F——.

Examined by Sir A. Pigott.

[It being stated that the Prisoner had some difficulty in explaining himself in English, Mr. ——was sworn interpreter.]

Q. What is your name? A. F——of Glasgow,

Q. Your Christian name? A. Caarkman.

Court.—What is the witness's name?

Sir A. Pigott.—K——, My Lord—in my brief——

Q. What is your profession, Mr. F——

A. A Member of Parliament.

Q. Do you know the Prisoner? A. I do.

Q. Where have you seen him? A. In debating societies in the North.

Q. Do you recollect the 29th March? A. I do.

Q. Did you observe any thing particular in the conduct of the Prisoner towards the Right Hon. George Ponsonby on that day? A. I did

Q. Relate what you have observed to the Court? A. The House was in Committee, Mr. Ponsonby had rose to speak, but the Prisoner having rose after him, persisted to speak and tapped him on the shoulder, and said "Sit down—sit down, I'm in possession of the Committee."

Q. Were you in a position from which you could see the action of the Prisoner? A. I was—I was sitting behind the Treasury Bench.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bennet.

Q. As the witness sits behind the Treasury Bench, perhaps he also goes to the Treasury? A. I do constantly.

Q. Do you frequently communicate with the Treasury? A. Constantly.

Q. Then I ask you, Sir, whether you do not support the Government? A. Upon my oath I do not.

Lord Duncannon

Examined by Sir A. Pigott.

Sir A. Pigott.—Please, my Lord, to turn your head to the Court.

Q. What are you? A. Son to the Earl of Besborough.

Q. I mean what is your profession or occupation? A. I am whipper-in to the Opposition, and occasionally report for the *Morning Chronicle*.

Q. You know the House of Commons well? A. I do.

Q. Do you consider the Prisoner at the Bar to be of the least use to any party? A. Yes—of the greatest use to the Party he opposes (*A laugh.*)

Q. Have Members of the Opposition complained to you of the conduct of the Prisoner? A. Frequently.

Q. Have the goodness to name one? A. Peg Wharton.

Q. What was Mr. Wharton's observation on the Prisoner? A. He said he thought he was a cursed bore, or something to that effect, and that he could not understand him.

Q. Do you recollect any other? A. Yes.—Mr. Plumer.

Q. Did Mr. Plumer make any comment or critique upon the Prisoner? A. He said "he was a d—d long winded Lawyer," and repeated the same thing fifty times over.

Q. What do you mean; was it Mr. Plumer or the Prisoner who repeated the same thing fifty times over? A. Both.

Sir A. Pigott observed, that he should now proceed to establish the 3d charge against the Prisoner—namely, that he had called Mr. Ponsonby "an old woman." He observed, that this charge would rest on the evidence of an informer—admitted this was always suspicious evidence—but strongly urged that it was not to be always and altogether refused. He called the Hon F——.

The Hon. F——D——.

Q. You are an independent Man I believe, Mr.——? A. I am.

Q. You are in the habit of conversing indiscriminately with men of all political parties? A. I am.

Q. And each man with whom you converse would suppose you to belong to the same party to which he himself belongs? A. Of course—if he did not know me.

Q. Have you ever conversed with the Prisoner at the Bar? A. I have.

Q. On what occasion? A. The Prisoner had made a speech, which I understood was an attack on a Great Person, and I told him I thought it was a fine speech.

Q. What answer did the Prisoner make?—A. He said, it was—a very fine speech.

Q. Did you make any other observation?—A. I said, I thought he (the Prisoner) ought to be leader; and asked him, in confidence, what he thought of Mr. Ponsonby.

Q. What did he answer? A. He said Mr. Ponsonby was an old woman, and ought to be turned to the right about.

Cross examined by Mr. Abercrombie.

Mr. Abercrombie.—Put down your hat, Sir, and answer my questions.

Q. You have had the good fortune, I believe, Mr. ——, to have belonged to every party in the State? A. I cannot quite say that—I have not been long in public life, but I have been tolerably indiscriminate in my connexions.

Y. You told the Prisoner that you wished to see him Leader? A. I did.

Q. Now I ask you, upon your oath, whether you did not tell Mr. Vansittart, that you thought him a mischievous firebrand? A. I did, but that was last Session.

Q. Has any inducement been held out to you to inform against the Prisoner? A. I do not understand the question.

Q. I ask you, upon your oath, whether you expect any advantage from informing against the Prisoner? A. (after some pause) I do not.

Q. You have no promise or expectation of place or preferment held out to you by the Prosecutor or his friends? A. I do not deny that I have an expectation or promise.

Q. Then, I ask the witness, how he dare affirm that he expects no advantage from the information he has given? A. I beg to state, that I see no inconsistency at all. I have a promise, or little or no expectation; every body knows that promises of this nature are not always fulfilled.

Q. What place were you promised? A. Clerk of the Kitchen.

Q. Was that the place you applied for? A. No, I wished to be Secretary of State.

Q. What answer was made to this wish? A. That there was already sixteen candidates for Secretaryships of State, (exclusive of Mr. B. Gordon, and Mr. P. Moore) and that I had no chance.

The Case for the prosecution closed.

The prisoner attempted to set up an alibi, by the waiter of the Exchequer Coffee-house, but failed, it being clearly proved that he had spoken 32 times, on the night on which he alledged he was absent from the House.

Several witnesses as to character were called.

Mr. Creevy, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Cobbett, General Ferguson, Mr. Grant, Mr. Wishart, and Mr. Paul Methuen, severally spoke to the prisoner's character.

The prisoner being called upon for his defence said, he threw himself upon the mercy of the Court. He was willing to retract any thing he had said—solemnly denied that he had meant any thing disrespectful to Mr. Ponsonby by calling him an old woman, and saw nothing in the character of old women that should make it a matter of reproach to be likened to one of that respectable and valuable class of society.

The Jury, after a very long deliberation, found the prisoner Guilty, but recommended him to mercy, on the ground of his having vilified the Prince Regent. But his Lordship, from the Bench, acquainted the Jury, that he should not transmit this recommendation. He would, however, postpone passing sentence till the end of the Sessions.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, Number 10, MILITARY SQUARE,
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